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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : John F. Conroy  
Serial No. : 10/068,983  
Filed : February 11, 2002  
Title : RECESSED BOTTLE STORAGE

Art Unit : 3637  
Examiner : Janet M. Wilkins

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**Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents**  
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REPLY BRIEF

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(1), Applicant responds to the new points raised in the Examiner's Answer mailed May 4, 2004 as follows.

**At page 4, line 3-4:** The Examiner's Answer contends "that a rack is simply a unit in which to store articles." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Submitted herewith is a copy of page 962 of the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (1996, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) that defines a rack as "a framework, stand, or grating..." Coglin's cabinets fail to meet this, or any other definition on the record, of a rack, much less a "wine rack" or a "bottle rack" as claimed. It is therefore submitted that the claimed wine racks and bottle racks possess distinct features that are neither described nor suggested by Coglin's cabinets.

**At page 4, line 6:** The Examiner's Answer contends that Applicant's claim is somehow deficient for failing to positively claim the bottle itself. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Instead, Applicant respectfully submits that he is entitled to claims as broad as the prior art (and his disclosure) will allow. *In re Rasmussen*, 650 F.2d 1212, 1214 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1981). Since the claims as presented are neither anticipated nor obvious in light of the art of record, there is no deficiency for failure to positively claim a bottle.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY FIRST CLASS MAIL

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John F. Conroy  
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**At page 4, line 16 - page 4, line 20:** In regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that, since modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, the addition of a specific type of support from Borgen to Coglin's cabinet would have been "an obvious consideration to one having ordinary skill in the art."

This contention flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that a combination is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. "Rather, particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed." *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Thus, it is irrelevant that modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, i.e., that modification of an interior of a cabinet is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Rather, Applicant respectfully submits that there has been no showing founded in the cited art as to why one of ordinary skill would have selected Borgen's supports for addition to Coglin's cabinet. Further, the burden of this showing falls on the Office in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Also, Applicant maintains that even with the addition of Borgen's supports to Coglin's cabinet, one would not arrive at the claimed invention. In particular, as discussed in the Brief on Appeal, Boergen's rods are cantilevered from the rear wall of Boergen's device toward the front. Mounting forwardly-projecting rods in Coglin's generic cabinets would still not allow one to store a bottle with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall, as claimed

Finally, claim 28 is a *method claim* and therefore the recited method steps are entitled to full consideration. Neither Boergen or Coglin recite "storing a bottle in a bottle rack at least partially recessed in a wall with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall." Even if the addition and modification of Boergen's support into Coglin's cabinet were somehow an obvious consideration, this does not address storing a bottle as claimed.

**At page 4, line 21 - page 5, line 2:** In further regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that Borgen's rods could be attached to one or both sides of Coglin's cabinet to allow a bottle's longitudinal axis to be parallel to the plane of the wall.

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Page : 3

Once again, this contention is irrelevant. In particular, it flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that references can be combined. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. Rather, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to do so. Without any showing beyond the mere conclusion that Borgen's rods could be attached to a side of Coglin's cabinet, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

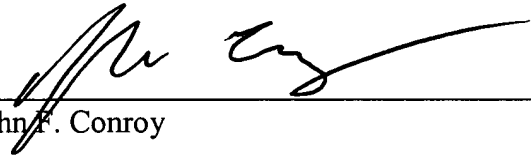
Applicant also wishes to thank the Examiner for the courtesy of the copy of a page from the American Heritage Dictionary having a definition of "cradle" mailed with the Interview Summary of June 11, 2004.

For these reasons, and the reasons stated in the Appeal Brief, Applicant submits that the final rejection should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

6/28/04

  
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Second College Edition

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The  
American  
Heritage  
Dictionary

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# crackajack | craniology

superior; first-rate: a crack marksman. [ME *craken* < OE *cracian*.]

**crack-a-jack** (krāk'ə-jāk') *adj.* & *n.* *Slang.* Variant of crack-orjack.

**crack-brain** (krāk'brān') *n.* A foolish or insane person.

**crack-down** (krāk'daun') *n.* An act or example of cracking down.

**cracked stem** *n.* A disease of the celery plant caused by a deficiency of boron and characterized by cracking of the stalks.

**crack-er** (krāk'ər) *n.* 1. A thin, crisp wafer or biscuit, usually made of unsweetened dough. 2. A firecracker. 3. A small cardboard cylinder covered with decorative paper and containing candy or a favor and a weak explosive that makes a rattling noise when a paper strip is pulled at one or both ends and torn. 4. *Offensive.* A poor white person of the rural esp. southeastern United States. 5. One that cracks.

**crack-er-bar-rel** (krāk'ər-bār'əl) *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of the extended informal discussions carried on by persons assembled at a country store.

**crack-er-jack** (krāk'ər-jāk') *adj.* Also **crack-a-jack** (krāk'ə-jāk') *adj.* Of excellent quality or ability; fine. —*n.* Some-thing or something of marked excellence. [C CRACK (first-rate) + JACK.]

**Cracker Jack.** A trademark for a candied popcorn confection.

**crack-ers** (krāk'ərz) *adj.* Chiefly *Brit. Slang.* Insane; mad.

**crack-ing** (krāk'ing) *n.* *Chem.* Thermal decomposition, sometimes with catalysis, of a complex substance, esp. such decomposition of petroleum to extract low-boiling fractions such as gasoline. —*adj.* Extremely good; great. —*adv.* Ex-tremely; very.

**crack-le** (krāk'əl) *v.* -led, -ling, -les. —*intr.* 1. To make a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises: a small fire was crackling on the hearth. 2. To show liveliness or brilliance: a book that crackles with humor. 3. To become covered with a network of cracks. —*tr.* 1. To crush (paper, for example) with sharp, snapping sounds. 2. To cause (china, for exam-ple) to become covered with a network of fine cracks. —*n.* 1. The act or sound of crackling. 2. a. A network of fine cracks on the surface of glazed pottery, china, or glassware. b. Ware bearing this network of cracks. [Freq. of CRACK.]

**crack-le-ware** (krāk'əl-wər') *n.* Ceramic ware made with a surface network of cracks.

**crack-ling** (krāk'ling) *n.* 1. The production of a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises. 2. cracklings. The crisp bits that remain after rendering fat from meat or after frying or roasting the skin, esp. of a pig or a goose.

**crack-ly** (krāk'lē) *adj.* Likely to crackle; crisp.

**crack-nel** (krāk'nəl) *n.* 1. A hard, crisp biscuit. 2. cracknels. Crisp bits of fried pork fat. [ME *craknel*.]

**crack-pot** (krāk'pōt') *n.* An eccentric person, esp. one with bizarre ideas.

**crack-up** (krāk'up') *n.* 1. A collision, as of an airplane or automobile. 2. A mental or physical breakdown.

**cracy** (krāk'ē) *n.* Government; rule; meritocracy. [OFR. *-cratie* < Gk. *-kratia* < *kratos*, strength, power.]

**cradle** (krād'l) *n.* 1. A small, low bed for an infant, often furnished with rockers. 2. a. The earliest period of one's life: from the cradle to the grave. b. A place of origin; birth-place. 3. A framework of wood or metal used to support something, such as a ship undergoing construction or repair.

4. A framework used to protect an injured limb. 5. The part of a telephone that contains the connecting switch upon which the receiver and mouthpiece unit is supported.

6. a. A frame projecting above a scythe, used to catch grain as it is cut so that it can be laid flat. b. A scythe equipped with such a frame. 7. A low, flat framework that rolls on casters, used by a mechanic working beneath an automo-bile. 8. A boxlike device furnished with rockers, used for washing gold-bearing dirt. —*v.* -dled, -dling, -dles. —*tr.*

1. To place or hold in or as if in a cradle. 2. To care for or nurture in infancy. 3. To reap (grain) with a cradle. 4. To place or support (a ship) in a cradle. 5. To wash (gold-bearing dirt) in a cradle. —*intr.* *Obs.* To lie in or as if in a cradle. [ME *cradel* < OE.] —*crad'ler n.*

**cradle cap** *n.* A form of dermatitis that occurs in infants and is characterized by heavy yellow crusted lesions on the scalp.

**cradle-song** (krād'l-sōng', -sōng') *n.* A lullaby.

**craft** (krāft) *n.* 1. Skill or ability in something, esp. in hand-work or the arts; expertness. 2. Skill in evasion or decep-tion; guile. 3. a. An occupation or trade, esp. one requiring manual dexterity. b. The membership of such an occupa-tion or trade; guild. 4. *pl.* *crafts.* A boat, ship, or aircraft. —*tr.v.* *crafted, crafting, crafts.* To make by or as if by hand. [ME < OE *craft*.]

**crafts-man** (krāfts'man) *n.* A skilled worker who practices a craft. —*crafts-man-ly adj.* —*crafts-man-ship' n.*

**crafts-wom-an** (krāfts'wōm'ən) *n.* A woman who is skilled in or practices a craft.

**craft union** *n.* A labor union limited in membership to workers engaged in the same craft.

**crafty** (krāft'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Skillfully underhanded

and deceptive; shrewd. 2. *Archaic.* Skillful; ingenio-terous. —*craft'i-ty adv.* —*craft'i-ness n.*

**crag** (krāg) *n.* A steeply projecting mass of rock form of a rugged cliff or headland. [ME, of Celt. orig.]

**god'** (krāg'id) *adj.* -gier, -giest. Having crags: rugged. —*crag-gi-ty adv.* —*crag-gi-ness n.*

**crake** (krāk) *n.* Any of several birds of the family such as the corncrake or a marsh bird of the genus [ME. *crow*, *prob.* < ON *krāka*.]

**cram** (krām) *v.* *crammed, cram-ming, crams.* -force, press, or squeeze into an insufficient sp; 2. To fill too tightly. 3. To gorge with food. 4. *Inf.*

2. To prepare hastily for an examination. —*intr.* 1. To prepare hastily for an examination. —*n.* 1. A group that crammed together; crush. 2. *Informal.* Concentrated study for an examination. [ME *cran*

*cranium*.] —*cran'mer n.*

**cram-bo** (krām'bō) *n., pl. -bos.* 1. A word game player or team must find and express a rhyme to line presented by the opposing player or team. 2 [Obs. *crambe*, cabbage < Lat. < Gk. *krambē*.]

**cramp** (krāmp) *n.* 1. A sudden involuntary mu-traction causing severe pain, often occurring in the shoulder as the result of strain or chill. 2. A ten-tial paralysis of habitually or excessively used m-

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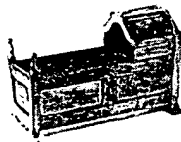
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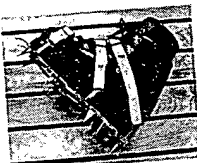
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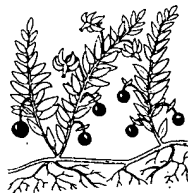
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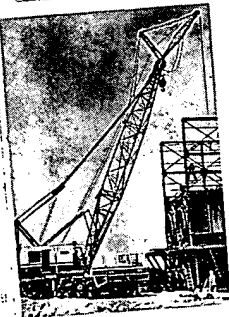
cradle  
17th-century English



crampon  
Crampons on a hiking boot



cranberry



crane  
Above: Stanley crane  
Below: A transit crane

ā pat / ā pay / ār care / ā father / b bib / ch church / d deed / ē pet / ē be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which  
j judge / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw, for / oi noise / ou or



# Merriam-Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
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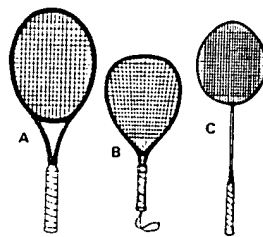
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16RMcN96

- racemic compound or mixture — **ra-ce-mize** \rā-sē-mīz, rā-, 'rā-sā-  
vb  
**ra-ce-mose** \rā-sā-mōs, rā-sē-, rā-*adj* [L *racemosus* full of clusters,  
fr. *racemus*] (1698): having or growing in the form of a raceme  
**race-r** \rā-sā-*n* (1649) 1: one that races or is used for racing 2  
: any of various active American colubrid snakes (genus *Coluber* and  
*Masticophis*): esp.: BLACK RACER  
**race riot** *n* (1890): a riot caused by racial dissensions or hatreds  
**race runner** *n* (1915): a No. American lizard (*Cnemidophorus sex-*  
*lineatus*) that moves swiftly  
**race-track** \rās-trāk *n* (1859): a usu. oval course for racing  
**race-track-er** \rā-trāk-*er* *n* (1933): one who frequents a racetrack  
**race-walk-ing** \rā-wō-kīŋ *n* (1962): the competitive sport of racing at  
a fast walk while maintaining continuous foot contact with the ground  
and keeping the supporting leg straight — **race-walk-er** \rā-wō-k-*er* *n*  
**race-way** \rā-wā-*n* (1828) 1: a canal for a current of water 2: a  
channel for loosely holding electrical wires in buildings 3: RACE 5 4  
: a course for racing; esp.: a track for harness racing  
**rach-et** \rā-chē-*t* *var* of RATCHET  
**ra-chis** \rā-kās, 'rā-*n*, pl **ra-chis-es** also **ra-chi-des** \rā-kā-dēz, 'rā-  
[NL *rachid-, rachis*, fr. Gk *rhachis*; akin to Gk *rhachos* thorn, Lith *ražas*  
dry twig, time] (1842) 1: SPINAL COLUMN 2: an axial structure: as a  
(1): the elongated axis of an inflorescence (2): an extension of the  
petiole of a compound leaf that bears the leaflets b: the distal part of  
the shaft of a feather that bears the web  
**ra-chit-ic** \rā-'ki-tik *adj* [NL *rachitis* rickets, fr. Gk *rhachitis* spinal  
disease, fr. *rhachis*] (1797): RICKETY  
**ra-cial** \rā-shāl *adj* (1862) 1: of, relating to, or based on a race 2  
: existing or occurring between races — **ra-cial-ly** \rā-shāl-ē *adv*  
**ra-cial-ism** \rā-shā-'lī-zəm *n* (1907): RACISM — **ra-cial-ist** \rā-shāl-*ist* *n* or *adv*  
or *adj* — **ra-cial-is-tic** \rā-shā-'līs-tik *adj*  
**rac-ing** \rā-sīŋ *n* (1680): the sport or profession of engaging in or  
holding races  
**rac-ing form** *n* (1946): an information sheet giving details of past per-  
formance (as for racehorses) for use by bettors  
**rac-ism** \rā-si-zəm also -'shī-*n* (1936) 1: a belief that race is the  
primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial  
differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race 2: racial  
prejudice or discrimination — **rac-ist** \rā-sist also -'shīst *n* or *adj*  
**rack** \rāk *n* [ME *rak*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *rak*  
wreck; akin to OE *wreccan* to drive — more at WRECK] (14c): a wind-  
driven mass of high often broken clouds  
**rack** *vi* (1590): to fly or scud in high wind  
**rack** *n* [ME, prob. fr. MD *rac* framework; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch,  
Gk *oregion* — more at RIGHT] (14c) 1: a framework for holding fod-  
der for livestock 2: an instrument of torture on which a body is  
stretched 3 a: (1): a cause of anguish or pain (2): acute suffering  
b: the action of straining or wrenching 4: a framework, stand, or  
grating on or in which articles are placed 5: a frame placed in a  
stream to stop fish and floating or suspended matter 6 a: a bar with  
teeth on one face for gearing with a pinion or worm gear to transform  
rotary motion to linear motion or vice versa (as in an automobile steer-  
ing mechanism or microscope drawtube) b: a notched bar used as a  
ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, or detent 7: a pair of antlers 8  
: a triangular frame used to set up the balls in a pool game; also: the  
balls as set up — **rack-ful** \rāk-fū *n* — **on the rack**: under great  
mental or emotional stress  
**rack** *vt* (15c) 1: to torture on the rack 2: to cause to suffer torture,  
pain, or anguish 3 a: to stretch or strain violently (~ed his brains)  
b: to raise (rents) oppressively c: to harass or oppress with high  
rents or extortions 4: to work or treat (material) on a rack 5: to  
work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract (~ a  
camera) 6: to seize (as parallel ropes of a tackle) together 7: to  
place (as pool balls) in a rack ~ *vi*: to become forced out of shape or  
out of plumb *syn* see AFFLICT — **rack-er** *n* — **rack-ing-ly** \rā-kīŋ-  
lē *adv*  
**rack** *vi* [ME *rakken*, fr. OProv *arraca*, fr. *ruca* stems and husks of  
pressed grapes] (15c): to draw off (as wine) from the lees  
**rack** *vi* [prob. alter. of *rock*] (1530) of a horse: to go at a rack  
**rack** *n* (1580): either of two gaits of a horse: a: PACE 4b b: a fast  
showy 4-beat gait  
**rack** *n* [perh. fr. *rack*] (1570) 1: the neck and spine of a forequarter  
of veal, pork, or esp. mutton 2: the rib section of a foresaddle of  
lamb used for chops or as a roast — see LAMB illustration  
**rack** *n* [alter. of *wrack*] (1599): DESTRUCTION (~ and ruin)  
**rack-et** also **rac-quet** \rā-kā-*t* *n*  
[MF *raquette*, ultim. fr. Ar *raḥah*  
palm of the hand] (ca. 1520) 1  
: a lightweight implement that  
consists of a netting (as of nylon)  
stretched in a usu. oval open frame  
with a handle attached and that is  
used for striking the ball or shut-  
tlescock in various games (as ten-  
nis, racquets, or badminton) 2  
usu **racquets** pl but sing in constr  
: a game for two or four players  
with ball and racket on a 4-walled  
court  
**racket** *n* [origin unknown] (1565)  
1: confused clattering noise  
: CLAMOR 2 a: social whirl or  
excitement b: the strain of excit-  
ing or trying experiences 3 a: a  
fraudulent scheme, enterprise, or  
activity b: a usu. illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or  
intimidation c: an easy and lucrative means of livelihood d *slang*  
: OCCUPATION, BUSINESS  
**racket** *vi* (1609) 1: to engage in active social life 2: to move with  
or make a racket  
**rack-eteer** \rā-kā-'tīr *n* (1928): one who obtains money by an il-  
legal enterprise usu. involving intimidation  
**racketeer** *vi* (1928): to carry on a racket ~ *vt*: to practice extortion  
on



racket 1: A tennis, B racquetball, C badminton

- rack-ety** \rā-kā-tē *adj* (1773) 1: NOISY 2: FLASHY, RICKETY  
**rack-le** \rā-kāl *adj* [ME *rakel*] (14c) chiefly Scot.: IMPETUOUS  
**rack railway** *n* (1884): a railway having between its rails a rack  
meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction  
steep grades  
**rack-rent** *vt* (1748): to subject to rack rent  
**rack rent** *n* ["rack"] (1607) 1: an excessive or unreasonably high  
rent 2 Brit: the highest rent that can be earned on a property  
**rack-rent-er** \rāk-ten-tēr *n* (1680): one that pays or exacts rack  
rent  
**rack up** *vi* (1949): ACCUMULATE GAIN (rack'd up their tenth victory)  
**ra-clette** \rā-'klet, rā-*n* [F. lit., scraper, fr. *racler* to scrape, fr. *ra-*  
OProv *rascler*, fr. (assumed) VL *rasculare*, fr. L *rasus* pp. of *radere*  
scrape — more at RODENT] (ca. 1949): a Swiss dish consisting of  
cheese melted over a fire and then scraped onto bread or boiled  
toes; also: the cheese used in this dish  
**ra-con** \rā-kān *n* [radar beacon] (1945): RADAR BEACON  
**ra-con-teur** \rā-kān-'tūr, -kān-*n* [F. fr. MF, fr. *raconter* to tell,  
OF, fr. *re-* + *aconter*, *aconter* to tell, count — more at ACCOUNT  
(1828): a person who excels in telling anecdotes  
**ra-coon** *var* of RACCOON  
**rac-quet-ball** \rā-kā-*t*, bōl *n* (1968): a game similar to handball  
is played on a 4-walled court with a short-handled racket and a hard  
ball  
**rac-y** \rā-sē *adj* **rac-i-er**; -est [*race*] (ca. 1650) 1 a: full of zest  
vigor b: having a strongly marked quality: Piquant (a ~ flavor)  
: RISQUE SUGGESTIVE 2: having the distinctive quality of something  
its original or most characteristic form *syn* see PUNGENT — **rac-ily**  
\rā-sē-lē *adv* — **rac-i-ness** \rā-sē-nəs *n*  
**rac-y** *adj* **rac-i-er**; -est [*race*] (1841): having a body fitted for racing  
: long-bodied and lean  
**rad** \rad *n* [radiation absorbed dose] (1918): a unit of absorbed dose  
of ionizing radiation equal to an energy of 100 ergs per gram of irrad-  
iated material  
**rad** *adj* (1982) *slang*: COOL 7. RADICAL  
**ra-dar** \rā-dār *n*, often attrib [radio detecting and ranging] (1941) 1  
device or system consisting usu. of a synchronized radio transmitter  
and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for  
display and is used esp. for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft)  
or surface features (as of a planet)  
**radar astronomy** *n* (1959): astronomy in which celestial bodies in the  
solar system are studied by analyzing the return of radio waves di-  
rected at them  
**radar beacon** *n* (1945): a radar transmitter that upon receiving a  
radar signal emits a signal which reinforces the normal reflected signal  
or which introduces a code into the reflected signal esp. for identifica-  
tion purposes  
**ra-dar-scope** \rā-dār-skōp *n* [radar + oscilloscope] (1945): the  
oscilloscope or screen serving as the visual indicator in a radar receiver  
**rad-dle** \rā-dl *n* [ME *radel*, fr. dim. of *rad-*, red red] (14c): RED  
OCHER  
**raddle** *vt* **rad-dled**; **rad-dling** \rad-līŋ, 'rā-dl-īŋ (1631): to mark or  
paint with raddle  
**raddle** *vi* **rad-dled**; **rad-dling** \rad-līŋ, 'rā-dl-īŋ [E dial. *raddla*  
supple stick interwoven with others as in making a fence] (1671): to  
twist together: INTERWEAVE  
**rad-dled** \rā-dl-d *adj* [origin unknown] (1694) 1: being in a state of  
confusion: lacking composure 2: BROKEN-DOWN, WORN  
**radi-** or **radio-** *comb form* [F. fr. L *radius* ray] 1: radiant energy  
: radiation (radioactive) (radioactive) 2: radioactive (radioelement)  
3: radium: X rays (radiotherapy) 4: radioactive isotopes esp. as  
produced artificially (radioisotope) 5: radio (radiotelegraphy)  
**ra-di-al** \rā-dē-āl *adj* [ML *radialis*, fr. L *radius* ray] (1570) 1: ar-  
ranged or having parts arranged like rays 2 a: relating to, placed  
like, or moving along a radius b: characterized by divergence from a  
center 3: of, relating to, or adjacent to a bodily radius 4: develop-  
ing uniformly around a central axis — **ra-di-al-ly** \rā-dē-āl-ē *adv*  
**radial** *n* (1872) 1 a: a radial part b: RAY 2: a body part (as an  
artery) lying near or following the course of the radius 3: a pneu-  
matic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at  
approximately 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread — called also  
**radial-ply tire**, **radial tire**  
**radial cleavage** *n* (1973): holoblastic cleavage that is typical of deu-  
terostomes and that is characterized by arrangement of the blastomeres  
of each upper tier directly over those of the next lower tier resulting in  
radial symmetry around the pole to pole axis of the embryo — com-  
pare SPIRAL CLEAVAGE  
**radial engine** *n* (1909): a usu. internal combustion engine with cylin-  
ders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel  
**radial ker-a-tot-o-my** \rā-kēr-ə-'tō-tō-mē *n* (1980): multiple incision  
of the cornea in a radial pattern that is performed to correct myopia  
**radial symmetry** *n* (ca. 1890): the condition of having similar parts  
regularly arranged around a central axis — **radially symmetrical** *adj*  
**ra-di-an** \rā-dē-ān *n* (1879): a unit of plane angular measurement  
that is equal to the angle at the center of a circle subtended by an arc  
equal in length to the radius  
**ra-di-ance** \rā-dē-ān(t)s *n* (1601) 1: the quality or state of being  
radiant 2: a deep pink 3: the flux density of radiant energy per unit  
solid angle and per unit projected area of radiating surface  
**ra-di-an-cy** \rā-dē-ān(t)-sē *n* (1646): RADIANCE  
**ra-di-ant** \rā-dē-ānt *adj* (15c) 1 a: radiating rays or reflecting  
beams of light b: vividly bright and shining: GLOWING 2: marked  
by or expressive of love, confidence, or happiness (a ~ smile) 3 a  
: emitted or transmitted by radiation b: emitting or relating to radi-  
ant heat *syn* see BRIGHT — **ra-di-ant-ly** *adv*  
**radiant** *n* (ca. 1741): something that radiates: as a: a point in the  
heavens at which the visible parallel paths of meteors appear to meet  
when traced backward b: the part of a gas or electric heater that  
becomes incandescent  
**radiant energy** *n* (ca. 1890): energy traveling as electromagnetic  
waves  
**radiant flux** *n* (1917): the rate of emission or transmission of radiant  
energy